cut and the nose, ears, and lower lip are pierced if the child was too weak to have it done when he was very small.

When the boys are fairly large they eat with their fathers, and the girls eat with their mothers. The parents teach them no sort of manners and they say neither good morning, good evening, nor thank you. They are brought up in such liberty that they do only what they want, obeying their parents at their whim. The parents do not punish them. The mothers mistreat them sometimes but only in a fury or when vexed, and not to correct them.

When the girls begin to menstruate, they are made to fast one or two months. So are the boys when they attain their adolescence, and they are slashed with agouti teeth, as we shall indicate when we discuss their drinking parties.

When the father dies or leaves his wife all the children stay with the mother and she takes care of them, while the husband does not bother about them any more.

There are women among the Caribs who become prostitutes. There are no indecent words among them. Young and old, boys and girls, all call things by their names without any shame whatsoever.

CHAPTER VII

The Huts, Beds, and Pirogues of the Caribs

Since they have many enemies who often kidnap them, the Caribs live at Capesterre because there the approach is more difficult and more rarely leeward of the wind for the anchorage of the boats by which they fear being surprised.

They are divided into families, and these families are composed of several households which live together and form a sort of hamlet under the father of the family. The father's sons and daughters are married and live in their own huts. They first make a large common hall [of] 60, 80, or 100 feet long, more or less, which they call a carbet. Around this large hut they build small ones for individual families.

These huts are made with forked branches stuck in the ground, joined with other pieces of wood which go from one fork to another.

13: Hodge & Taylor N, E-5 (1930-1956) 1957
ST13 Callimago ST13

[324] [303] [342] [278] abortive fruits of *Theobroma cacao*, z'herbes balié, and the like) to promote a luxuriant growth. The fanlike blades or «heads» are used for thatch and the stems as thatching rods, sirwens, and lattice doorways. The ashes of burnt leaves are mixed with the sap from stems of balisier (*Heliconia* spp.) and juicy pulp of the genip (*Genipa americana*), and then are rubbed on the bodies of those suffering from yaws (*framboesia*).

Specimen citation: 3197.

Paspalum laxum Lamarck, Tabl. Encycl. 1: 176. 1791.
Paspalum glabrum Poiret in Lam. Encycl. 5: 30. 1804.
Chien-Dent.

This is a common coastal grass to be found in sandy or rocky soils throughout the West Indies.

[65] Caribs place the whole plant in water which is then given as a drink to infants in order to hasten teething.

Specimen citation: 3309.

Saccharum officinarum Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 54. 1753.
Ishnie (from Spanish caña).

A native of southeast Asia cultivated in the tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres.

The growing of sugarcane was initiated in the West Indies early in the sixteenth century and the plant is now the most important product of many of the islands. Although unimportant in Dominica sufficient cane is grown to supply local demands.

[249] Patches of sugarcane are to be found in the Carib Reserve and nearly every hut has in its surrounding yard a primitive single-post-and-lever-type of cane press with which to express the «vesou» or juice. The latter is used in place of refined sugar in cocoa, coffee, and for general cooking.

[262] Specimen citation: no herbarium material collected.

Tetrovia sinuisidea (Linnaeus) Nash in Small, Fl. Southeast. U. S. 67. 1903.
Tetrovia arundinacea Griesbach, Fl. Br. W. I. 589. 1864.
Andropogon sinuisidea Urban, Symb. Ant. 4: 79. 1903.